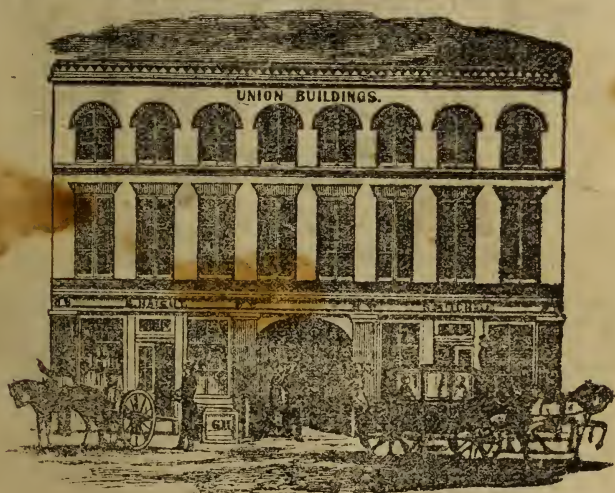


Eleventh Year of Publication.

# HAIGHT'S IMPROVED FAMILY ALMANAC

AND EPHEMERIS OF THE MOTIONS OF THE SUN AND  
MOON, THE TRUE PLACES AND ASPECTS OF THE  
PLANETS, RISING AND SETTING OF THE  
SUN, AND THE RISING, SETTING  
AND SOUTHING OF THE MOON.



FOR THE YEAR OF OUR LORD

# 1861.

*"A Nimble Sixpence is better than a Slow Shilling."*

PUBLISHED BY C. HAIGHT,  
PICTON, C. W.

# The EDITH and LORNE PIERCE COLLECTION of CANADIANA



Queen's University at Kingston

GY.



Feet. ♓

To know where the sign is, first find the day of the month in the calendar page, and against the day in the sixth column, you have the sign or place of the moon; then find the sign here; and it will give you the part of the body it is supposed to govern. The idea that the Moon's Place or the signs, have any effect on the human body ought not to be believed.

## THE TWELVE SIGNS OF THE ZODIAC.

### SPRING SIGNS.

1. ♈ Aries, or Ram.
2. ♉ Taurus, or Bull.
3. ♊ Gemini, or Twins.

### SUMMER SIGNS.

4. ♋ Cancer, or Crab fish.
5. ♌ Leo, or Lion.
6. ♍ Virgo, or Virgin.

### AUTUMN SIGNS.

7. ♎ Libra, or Balance.
8. ♏ Scorpio, or Scorpion.
9. ♐ Sagittarius, or Bowman.

### WINTER SIGNS.

10. ♑ Capricornus, or Goat.
11. ♒ Aquarius, or Waterman.
12. ♓ Pisces, or Fishes.

The first six are called Northern Signs, and the other six Southern Signs.

## EXPLANATION OF THE SIGNS USED IN THIS ALMANAC.

☾ New Moon, and Moon generally. ☾ First Quarter. ☾ Full Moon. ☾ Last Quarter. ☾ Moon's ascending Node, or Dragon's Head. ☾ Moon's descending Node, or Dragon's Tail. ☾ In Apogee—farthest from Earth. ☾ In Perigee—nearest to the Earth. ☾ Highest—Moon farthest North. ☾ Lowest—Moon farthest South. ♄ Saturn. ♀ Venus. ☿ Near together. ♃ Jupiter. ☿ Mercury. ☐ 90° apart, ☿ Opposition. or 180° apart, ☿ Mars, 7\* Stars, ☿ Sun, ☿ Herschel.

## THE WEATHER.

It is but just to state to the public, that they know as much about the weather for the coming year as we do. No Mathematician or Astronomer, however able in his profession, can possibly "cipher out" the weather. When such predictions are seen in Almanacs, they should be regarded as more guess work, entitled to no confidence, and as likely to fall as to be true.

# CALCULATIONS FOR

An Almanac for the Year of our Lord, 1861, (being 1st after Bissextile, and until the 4th of July, the 85th year of American Independence.) Adapted to the Horizon and Meridian of New York.—By Samuel H. Wright, M. D., Dundee, Yates County, New York.

## CHRONOLOGICAL CYCLES.

Dominical Letter,	- - - - -	F.
Golden Number, or Lunar Cycle,	- - - - -	19.
Epact, (Moon's age,) January 1st,	- - - - -	18.
Solar Cycle,	- - - - -	22.
Roman Indiction,	- - - - -	4.
Julian Period,	- - - - -	6574.

## MOVEABLE FEASTS.

Easter Sunday,	- - - - -	March 31
Rogation Sunday,	- - - - -	May 5.
Ascension Day,	- - - - -	" 9
Pentecost,	- - - - -	" 19
Trinity Sunday,	- - - - -	" 26
Advent Sunday,	- - - - -	Dec. 1

## EQUINOXES AND SOLSTICES.

		D.	H.	M.
Vernal Equinox, (Beginning of Spring, )	March,	20	9	52 M.
Summer Solstice, ( " Summer, )	June	21	6	39 M.
Autumnal Equinox, ( " Autumn, )	Sept.	22	8	52 E.
Winter Solstice, ( " Winter, )	Dec.	21	2	39 E.

## CUSTOMARY NOTES.

MORNING AND EVENING STARS.—VENUS will be Morning Star until May 11th, then Evening Star the rest of the year. MARS will be Evening Star until August 27th, then Morning Star the rest of the year. JUPITER will be Morning Star until February 10th, then Evening Star until August 30th, then Morning Star the rest of the year. SATURN will be Morning Star until February 24th, then Evening Star until September 5th.

MERCURY.—This planet will be visible in the West soon after sunset, about February 24th, June 22d, October 17th; and in the East just before sunrise, about April 15th, August 13th, and December 2d.

## ECLIPSES FOR 1861.

There will be four Eclipses this year, as follows:

I. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, January 10th, invisible.

II. An Annular Eclipse of the Sun, July 7th, invisible.

III. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, December 17th, in the *morning*. Begins at 2h. 31m.: middle at 3h. 22m.; ends at 4h. 13m. at New York. Size only 2.22 digits.



IV. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, but only *partial* in the United States, on the last day of the year. The Sun will *rise* in a state of partial eclipse—visible. The eclipse in the Atlantic States, will be, when greatest, about half the diameter of the Sun's disc, and finally leaves it at about 8h. 48m. in the morning.

NOTE—There will be a transit of Mercury across the Sun's disc, November 12th, invisible in America.

## OCCULTATION.

There will be an occultation of Mars by the Moon, May 12th, visible, at 7h. 42m., eve. The planet re-appears at about 8h. 44m.

## NEW TIDE TABLE.

The Tides given in the Calendar pages are for the Port of New York.

In the last column but one of the Calendar pages, you have the time the Moon is South, and by adding thereto the hours and minutes in the following table, you will have the time of High Water at all the places named below; also the rise of water in feet.

	h.	m.	ft.		h.	m.	ft.		h.	m.	ft.
Albany, N. Y.	3	20	1	Egg Harbor, Gt.	9	34	5	Montauk Point,	8	10	2.6
Ambray, N. J.	8	15	5	Egg Harbor, Litt.	10	3	5	Mount Desert,	11	2	25.9
Baltimore,	6	23	1.3	Elizabeth Point,	8	57	5	Nantucket,	12	24	3.8
Bay of Fundy,	12	00	60	Fairfield, Conn.,	10	53	6	Narrows, N. Y.,	8	2	6
Blue Hill Bay,	11	00	12	Guildford, Conn.,	10	23	5	New Bedford,	7	57	3.9
Boston,	11	28	10.6	Halifax, N. S.,	7	30	9	New Haven,	11	16	5.0
Bridgeport, Ct.,	11	11	6.5	Hampton, N. H.,	11	15	12	New London,	9	23	2.1
Brunswick, N. J.,	9	5	5	Hampton Roads,	8	37	5	Newport,	7	45	3
Campo Bello,	11	00	25	Hartford, Conn.,	9	25		New York,	8	13	3.3
Cape Ann,	11	30	11	Hell Gate,	9	35	6	Norwalk, Conn.,	10	54	
Cape Cod,	11	30	6	Huntington, L. I.,	11	30	5	Norwich,	10	56	
Cape Fear,	7	19	4.5	Islip, L. I.,	8	6	6	Philadelphia,	1	18	6.0
Cape Hatteras,	9	4	5	Jamaica Bay,	8	0	5	Portland,	11	25	8.8
Cape Henlopen,	5	45	5	Kennebunk, Me.,	11	15	10	Portsmouth N.H.,	11	23	8.6
Cape Henry,	7	51	6	Kingston, N. Y.,	2	30	2	Providence,	8	25	5
Castine, Me.,	11	00	12	Lubec,	11	30	26	Sag Harbor,	9	52	
Charleston,	7	13	5.3	Marblehead,	11	30	10	Sandy Hook,	7	29	4.8
Eastport, Me.,	11	30	15	Martha's Vineyard,	7	37		St. John's,	12	00	30

The actual rise of the Tides depends on the strength and direction of the Wind, and it not unfrequently happens that a Tide which would, independently of these, have been small, is higher than another, otherwise much greater. But when a Tide which arrives when the Sun and Moon are in a favorable position for producing a great elevation, is still further increased by a very strong wind, the rise of the water will be uncommonly great, sufficient, perhaps, to cause damage.

The Table above, is corrected from the Official Tide Table, published by A. D. Bache, Superintendent United States Coast Survey. But only these Ports, or places indicated by *italics* are thus corrected. The others remain as they have been for a long time, and are supposed to be nearly correct.

NOTE.—The calculations of this Almanac have been made exclusively for it. The Sun Rising and Setting are adapted to *apparent time*, this being most in use.—All the other tables are in *clock time*. The column of *Moon's Place* shows the Signs of the Zodiac or Constellation of Stars in which the Moon is situated at noon.

1st Month.

JANUARY, 1861.

31 Days.

## Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter,	3	8	59	E.
New Moon,	10	10	31	E.
First Quarter,	18	11	4	E.
Full Moon,	26	0	10	E.

Sun on  
Meridian.

d. M. S.

4 4

5 54

7 37

9 11

10 35

11 46

12 45

13 32

Days.

1

5

9

13

17

21

25

29

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	Sun rises. H. M.	Sun. sets. H. M.	Sun's dec. S. °	Moon's Place.	Moon rises. H. M.	Moon south. H. M.	High water H. M.
1	Tue	A HAPPY NEW YEAR.	7 26	4 34	22 58	♋	10 10	3 39	11 31
2	Wed	☉ perigee. <i>Snows.</i>	7 25	4 35	22 53	♋	11 22	4 28	ev. 20
3	Thu	Bt. Princeton, 1777.	7 25	4 35	22 47	♋	morn.	5 17	1 11
4	Fri	Mars sets 11 2 eve.	7 24	4 36	22 41	♋	34	6 7	2 6
5	Sat	Radetsky di. 1858.	7 24	4 36	22 34	♋	1 46	6 59	3 10
6	F	Epiphany. <i>Thaw.</i>	7 23	4 37	22 27	♋	2 59	7 54	4 16
7	Mon	Saturn rises 9 0 ev.	7 23	4 37	22 19	♋	4 10	8 52	5 23
8	Tue	Bat. N. Orl's, 1815.	7 22	4 38	22 11	♋	5 17	9 51	6 26
9	Wed	Riots Engl'd, 1854.	7 22	4 38	22 2	♋	6 13	10 49	7 21
10	Thu	☉ eclipsed, invisible.	7 21	4 39	21 53	♋	sets.	11 46	8 8
11	Fri	Linneus di. 1778.	7 21	4 39	21 44	♋	5 44	ev. 38	8 55
12	Sat	♂ sets 10 58 e. <i>Cold.</i>	7 20	4 40	21 34	♋	6 50	1 27	9 37
13	F	♀ rises 5 28 mo.	7 19	4 41	21 24	♋	7 53	2 12	10 15
14	Mon	♂ rises 9 31 eve.	7 18	4 42	21 13	♋	8 54	2 54	10 49
15	Tue	♀ rises 7 19 eve.	7 18	4 42	21 2	♋	9 54	3 35	11 27
16	Wed	Gibbon di. 1794.	7 17	4 43	20 51	♋	10 51	4 15	morn.
17	Thu	☉ apogee. <i>Stormy.</i>	7 16	4 44	20 39	♋	11 50	4 55	7
18	Fri	Bt. Kinksb'dge, '777.	7 15	4 45	20 26	♋	morn.	5 37	48
19	Sat	♂ rises 8 10 eve.	7 14	4 46	20 14	♋	47	6 22	1 33
20	F	Bat. Cowpens, 1781.	7 13	4 47	20 1	♋	1 48	7 9	2 25
21	Mon	♀ rises 5 40 mo.	7 13	4 47	19 47	♋	2 49	8 1	3 21
22	Tue	☉ highest. <i>Snowy.</i>	7 12	4 48	19 34	♋	3 49	8 55	4 24
23	Wed	St'r Pacific lo. 1856.	7 11	4 49	19 20	♋	4 47	9 51	5 27
24	Thu	♀ rises 6 38 eve.	7 10	4 50	19 5	♋	5 38	10 48	6 26
25	Fri	Prin. Eng. marr'd, 1858.	7 9	4 51	18 50	♋	6 24	11 45	7 20
26	Sat	Fire Chicago, 1858.	7 8	4 52	18 35	♋	rises.	morn.	8 8
27	F	Septuagesima Sun.	7 7	4 53	18 20	♋	6 43	39	8 56
28	Mon	W. H. Prescott di. 1859.	7 6	4 54	18 4	♋	7 57	1 31	9 41
29	Tue	Geo. III. di. 1820.	7 5	4 55	17 48	♋	9 9	2 22	10 22
30	Wed	Moon near perigee.	7 4	4 56	17 31	♋	10 22	3 13	11 7
31	Thu	G't. Eas. Launch. 1858.	7 2	4 58	17 14	♋	11 37	4 3	11 55

2d Month.

FEBRUARY, 1861.

28 Days.

## Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter,	2	5	4 M.
New Moon,	9	3	8 E.
First Quarter,	17	7	23 E.
Full Moon,	24	11	47 E.

Sun on  
Meridian.

H.	M.	S.
0	13	58
0	14	22
0	14	33
0	14	31
0	14	17
0	13	52
0	13	16

Days.

1	5	9	13	17	21	25
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Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	② Sun rises. H. M.	③ Sun sets. H. M.	④ Sun's dec. S. °	⑤ Moon's Place.	⑥ Moon rises. H. M.	⑦ Moon south. H. M.	High water. H. M.
1	Fri	Penning. Speak.'860	7 04	59	16 57	♏	morn.	4 56	ev. 49
2	Sat	Banks Speak'r.'856.	7 15	0	16 40	♏	50	5 50	1 48
3	F	Sexagesima Sund'y.	6 59	5	16 22	♏	2 2	6 47	2 57
4	Mon	☉ lowest. <i>Thaws</i>	6 58	5	2 16	♏	3 8	7 44	4 4
5	Tue	☽ rises 5 43 eve.	6 57	5	3 15	♏	4 8	8 42	5 11
6	Wed	☽ rises 6 53 eve.	6 56	5	4 15	♏	4 57	9 38	6 12
7	Thu	☽ rises 5 57 mo.	6 54	5	6 15	♏	5 39	10 31	7 5
8	Fri	M.Q.Scotts be.1587	6 53	5	7 14	♏	6 13	11 20	7 47
9	Sat	Harrison bo. 1773.	6 53	5	8 14	♏	sets.	ev. 6	8 26
10	F	☽ 8 Sun. <i>now.</i>	6 51	5	9 14	♏	6 42	49	9 5
11	Mon	Clinton di. 1828.	6 50	5	10 13	♏	7 42	1 31	9 41
12	Tue	Mars sets 10 44 eve.	6 48	5	12 13	♏	8 39	2 11	10 16
13	Wed	Ash Wednesday.	6 47	5	13 13	♏	9 39	2 52	10 47
14	Thu	St. Valentin's. <i>Some</i>	6 46	5	14 12	♏	10 37	3 33	11 25
15	Fri	☽ rises 6 0 mo. <i>rain</i>	6 44	5	16 12	♏	11 37	4 16	morn.
16	Sat	Saturn rises 6 11 ev.	6 43	5	17 12	♏	morn.	5 2	8
17	F	1st Sunday in Lent.	6 42	5	18 11	♏	36	5 50	55
18	Mon	♂ sets 10 42 ev. <i>or</i>	6 41	5	19 11	♏	1 35	6 42	1 48
19	Tue	☉ highest. <i>snow.</i>	6 39	5	21 11	♏	2 32	7 36	2 52
20	Wed	(19) Biela di. 1856.	6 38	5	22 10	♏	3 26	8 32	3 53
21	Thu	☽ south 11 25 eve.	6 37	5	23 10	♏	4 14	9 28	4 59
22	Fri	Wash'gton bo.1732.	6 35	5	25 10	♏	4 56	10 23	6 2
23	Sat.	J.Q.Adams di.1848.	6 34	5	26 9	♏	5 33	11 17	6 58
24	F	2d Sun. Lent. <i>Colder</i>	6 33	5	27 9	♏	rises.	morn.	7 45
25	Mon	C.A. Goodrich di. 1860.	6 31	5	29 8	♏	6 46	9	8 29
26	Tue	☉ in perigee. <i>again.</i>	6 30	5	30 8	♏	8 4	1 1	9 16
27	Wed	♂ Gr. elong. East.	6 29	5	31 8	♏	9 20	1 54	10 0
28	Thu	Saturn rises 5 18 ev.	6 27	5	33 7	♏	10 35	2 48	10 45



3d Month.

MARCH, 1861.

31 Days.

## Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter,	3	2	20 E.
New Moon,	11	8	41 M.
First Quarter,	19	0	36 E.
Full Moon,	26	9	19 M.

Sun on  
Meridian.

H. M. S.

H. M. S.

H. M. S.

H. M. S.

H. M. S.

H. M. S.

H. M. S.

H. M. S.

H. M. S.

H. M. S.

H. M. S.

Days.

1

5

9

13

17

21

25

29

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	Sun rises. H. M.	Sun. sets. H. M.	Sun's dec. S. °	Moon's Place.	Moon rises. H. M.	Moon south. H. M.	High water H. M.
1	Fri	♀ rises 5 56 mo.	6 26	5 34	7 23	♈	11 50	3 43	11 35
2	Sat	Mars sets 10 36 eve.	6 25	5 35	7 1	♉	morn.	4 41	ev. 33
3	F	3d Sunday in Lent.	6 24	5 36	6 38	♊	1 0	5 40	1 37
4	Mon	♀ so. 10 37 e. <i>Heavy</i>	6 22	5 38	6 14	♊	2 4	6 38	2 45
5	Tue	♂ ri. 4 57 eve. <i>gales.</i>	6 21	5 39	5 51	♋	2 55	7 34	3 52
6	Wed	Aurora in Eng. 716.	6 19	5 41	5 28	♋	3 41	8 28	4 55
7	Thu	S.O'Brien par. 1854.	6 18	5 42	5 5	♌	4 14	9 17	5 50
8	Fri	Wm. III. di. 1702.	6 17	5 43	4 41	♌	4 45	10 4	6 39
9	Sat	Am. Vesputius bo.	6 15	5 45	4 18	♍	5 10	10 47	7 19
10	F	♂ sets 10 33 e. [1451	6 14	5 46	3 54	♍	5 33	11 29	7 54
11	Mon	♀ rises 5 52 mo.	6 13	5 47	3 31	♍	sets.	ev. 9	8 29
12	Tue	♀ south 10 2 eve.	6 11	5 49	3 7	♎	7 30	50	9 6
13	Wed	☉ in apogee. <i>Cold</i>	6 10	5 50	2 44	♎	8 29	1 31	9 41
14	Thu	♂ sou. 10 58 ev. <i>and</i>	6 9	5 51	2 20	♏	9 26	2 13	10 17
15	Fri	♀ Inf. ♂ ☉. <i>stormy.</i>	6 7	5 53	1 56	♏	10 27	2 58	10 53
16	Sat	Fr'ch Prin. bo. 1856.	6 6	5 54	1 32	♏	11 26	3 45	11 37
17	F	St. Patrick's Day.	6 4	5 56	1 9	♐	morn.	4 34	morn.
18	Mon	☉ highest. <i>Milder</i>	6 3	5 57	0 45	♐	22	5 27	26
19	Tue	♂ sets 10 28 e. <i>now.</i>	6 2	5 58	0 21	♑	1 17	6 20	1 23
20	Wed	☉ crosses Equator.	6 0	6 0	N. 2	♑	2 5	7 14	2 23
21	Thu	♀ rises 5 42 mo.	5 59	6 1	26	♑	2 48	8 8	3 28
22	Fri	Stamp Act passed, 1765.	5 58	6 2	50	♒	3 26	9 1	4 31
23	Sat	♀ so. 9 15 e. <i>Thaws</i>	5 56	6 4	1 13	♒	4 0	9 53	5 33
24	F	6th Sun. Lent. <i>and</i>	5 55	6 5	1 37	♓	4 31	10 45	6 28
25	Mon	Hud. Riv. dis. 1609.	5 54	6 6	2 0	♓	5 1	11 27	7 17
26	Tue	☉ perigee. <i>rains.</i>	5 52	6 8	2 24	♑	rises.	morn.	7 52
27	Wed	Mars sets 10 25 ev.	5 51	6 9	2 47	♑	8 11	32	8 50
28	Thu	Russian War, 1854.	5 50	6 10	3 11	♈	9 29	1 28	9 38
29	Fri	Good Friday. [1856.	5 48	6 12	3 34	♈	10 44	2 26	10 27
30	Sat	Crimean War ended.	5 47	6 13	3 57	♉	11 52	3 28	11 20
31	F	Easter Sun. <i>Colder.</i>	5 46	6 14	4 21	♉	morn.	4 29	ev. 21

## Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.
Last Quarter,	2	1	28 M.
New Moon,	10	2	0 M.
First Quarter,	18	1	49 M.
Full Moon,	24	5	27 E.

Sun of  
Meridian.

H. M. S.

H. M. S.

H. M. S.

H. M. S.

H. M. S.

H. M. S.

H. M. S.

H. M. S.

H. M. S.

H. M. S.

H. M. S.

H. M. S.

H. M. S.

Days.

1

5

9

13

17

21

25

29

Morning.

11 59 28

11 58 35

11 57 49

11 57 11

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Sun's dec.N. °	Moon's Place.	Moon rises. H. M.	Moon south. H. M.	High water. H. M.
1	Mon	½ south 9 43 eve.	5 44	6 16	4 44	↑	49	5 28	1 24
2	Tue	Jefferson bo. 1743.	5 43	6 17	5 7	↑	1 36	6 23	2 27
3	Wed	Prof. Wilson di. '854.	5 42	6 18	5 30	VS	2 15	7 15	3 29
4	Thu	Harrison di. 1841.	5 41	6 19	5 53	VS	2 47	8 2	4 25
5	Fri	¼ so. 8 22 e. <i>Sloppy.</i>	5 40	6 20	6 16	VS	3 14	8 46	5 16
6	Sat	Alex. G't di. 323 B.C.	5 39	6 21	6 38	W	3 38	9 28	6 2
7	F	Low Sun. <i>Stormy.</i>	5 38	6 22	7 1	W	4 1	10 9	6 44
8	Mon	Mars sets 10 18 ev.	5 36	6 24	7 23	⋈	4 23	10 49	7 21
9	Tue	☾ apogee. <i>Fair.</i>	5 35	6 25	7 45	⋈	4 48	11 30	7 55
10	Wed	½ south 9 6 eve.	5 34	6 26	8 8	⋈	sets.	ev. 12	8 31
11	Thu	Peace Utrecht, '713.	5 32	6 28	8 30	♊	8 20	56	9 11
12	Fri	♀ Gr. elong. West.	5 31	6 29	8 52	♊	9 18	1 42	9 50
13	Sat	¼ south 7 51 eve.	5 30	6 30	9 13	♊	10 16	2 31	10 31
14	F	☼ highest. <i>Windy.</i>	5 28	6 32	9 35	♊	11 11	3 22	11 15
15	Mon	Panama mass. 1856.	5 27	6 33	9 56	♊	12 0	4 14	morn.
16	Tue	Mars sets 10 13 ev.	5 26	6 34	10 18	♊	morn.	5 17	6
17	Wed	Franklin di. 1790.	5 25	6 35	10 39	♊	45	5 59	1 0
18	Thu	½ so. 8 34 ev. <i>Rainy.</i>	5 23	6 37	11 0	♊	1 23	6 50	1 58
19	Fri	Bt. Lexington, 1775.	5 22	6 38	11 20	♊	1 57	7 41	2 59
20	Sat	Geo. Clinton d. 1812.	5 21	6 39	11 41	♊	2 28	8 31	4 1
21	F	3d Sun. aft. Easter.	5 19	6 41	12 1	♊	2 57	9 22	4 58
22	Mon	Gr't Fire Philad'a,	5 18	6 42	12 22	♊	3 25	10 14	5 56
23	Tue	♂ sets 10 8 e. [1855.	5 17	6 43	12 42	♊	3 55	11 9	6 49
24	Wed	☾ perigee. <i>Windy.</i>	5 16	6 44	13 1	♊	rises.	morn.	7 39
25	Thu	½ south 8 5 eve.	5 15	6 45	13 21	♊	8 17	8	8 28
26	Fri	Bruce (trav.) d. '794.	5 13	6 47	13 40	♊	9 32	1 9	9 24
27	Sat	☼ lowest. <i>Warmer.</i>	5 12	6 48	13 59	♊	10 36	2 12	10 17
28	F	Bat. Sillery, 1760.	5 11	6 49	14 18	↑	11 30	3 14	11 8
29	Mon	¼ south 6 49 eve.	5 10	6 50	14 37	↑	morn.	4 13	ev. 5
30	Tue	Mars sets 10 3 eve.	5 8	6 52	14 55	VS	14	5 8	1 1



5th Month.

MAY, 1861.

31 Days.

## Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.	
Last Quarter,	1	2	36	E.
New Moon,	9	6	11	E.
First Quarter,	17	11	7	M.
Full Moon,	24	1	10	M.
Last Quarter,	31	5	29	M.

Sun op  
Meridian.

H.	M.	S.
11	56	55
11	56	29
11	56	13
11	56	7
11	56	9
11	56	19
11	56	38
11	57	6

Days.

1 5 9 13 17 21 25 29

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	Sun rises. H. M.	Sun. sets. H. M.	Sun's dec.N. °	Moon's Place.	Moon rises. H. M.	Moon south. H. M.	High water H. M.
1	Wed	Erup. Vesuv's, 1855.	5 6	6 54	15 13	V3	49	5 58	1 57
2	Thu	Saturn sets 2 25 mo.	5 5	6 55	15 31	V3	1 17	6 44	2 54
3	Fri	☿ sets 1 37 mo.	5 4	6 56	15 49	☿	1 46	7 27	3 44
4	Sat	☿ stationary. <i>Cool</i>	5 3	6 57	16 6	☿	2 6	8 8	4 31
5	F	Rogation Sun. <i>rains</i>	5 2	6 58	16 23	X	2 27	8 48	5 17
6	Mon	Humboldt di. 1859.	5 1	6 59	16 40	X	2 51	9 29	6 3
7	Tue	☿ apogee. <i>Warmer</i>	5 0	7 0	16 57	X	3 15	10 10	6 45
8	Wed	☿ ☐ Sun. <i>and</i>	4 59	7 1	17 13	☿	3 41	10 53	7 24
9	Thu	Mars sets 9 54 eve.	4 57	7 3	17 29	☿	sets.	11 39	8 3
10	Fri	Bat. Lodi, 1796. <i>a</i>	4 56	7 4	17 45	☿	8 11	ev. 28	8 46
11	Sat	♀ sup. ☿ ☉. <i>growing</i>	4 55	7 5	18 0	☿	9 6	1 18	9 30
12	F	6th Sun aft. Easter.	4 54	7 6	18 15	☿	9 58	2 10	10 15
13	Mon	Saturn sets 1 48 mo.	4 53	7 7	18 30	☿	10 44	3 3	10 58
14	Tue	☿ sets 0 56 mo.	4 52	7 8	18 45	☿	11 23	3 55	11 47
15	Wed	D.O'Connell d. 1847.	4 52	7 8	18 59	☿	11 58	4 46	morn.
16	Thu	Mrs. Hemans d. '835.	4 51	7 9	19 13	☿	morn.	5 36	38
17	Fri	John Jay di. 1829.	4 50	7 10	19 26	☿	30	6 24	1 32
18	Sat	Matamorast. 1846.	4 49	7 11	19 39	☿	57	7 13	2 28
19	F	Pentacost. <i>time.</i>	4 48	7 12	19 52	☿	1 26	8 2	3 27
20	Mon	Columbus di. 1506.	4 47	7 13	20 5	☿	1 52	8 54	4 25
21	Tue	♀ sup. ☿ ☉. <i>Sultry</i>	4 46	7 14	20 17	☿	2 24	9 50	5 26
22	Wed	☿ in perigee. <i>and</i>	4 45	7 15	20 29	☿	3 0	10 49	6 25
23	Thu	Livingston di. 1836.	4 45	7 15	20 40	☿	rises.	11 51	7 21
24	Fri	Q. Victoria b. 1819.	4 44	7 16	20 52	☿	8 15	morn.	8 11
25	Sat	☿ lowest. <i>showery.</i>	4 43	7 17	21 2	☿	9 16	54	9 9
26	F	Trinity Sunday.	4 42	7 18	21 13	V3	10 3	1 56	10 2
27	Mon	Saturn sets 0 47 mo.	4 42	7 18	21 23	V3	10 46	2 55	10 50
28	Tue	N. Webster di. 1843.	4 41	7 19	21 32	V3	11 18	3 49	11 41
29	Wed	G'l Putnam di. 1790.	4 40	7 20	21 42	V3	11 45	4 37	ev. 29
30	Thu	Mars sets 9 31 eve.	4 40	7 20	21 51	☿	morn.	5 23	1 18
31	Fri	Stony Point ta. '779.	4 39	7 21	21 59	☿	9	6 5	2 4

6th Month.

JUNE, 1861.

30 Days.

## Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.
New Moon,	8	8	42 M.
First Quarter,	15	5	20 E.
Full Moon,	22	9	27 M.
Last Quarter,	29	9	45 E.

Sun on  
Meridian.

H. M. S.

11 57 31

11 58 10

11 58 55

11 59 44

Ev. 0 34

0 1 26

0 2 17

0 3 6

Days.

1

5

9

13

17

21

25

29

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Sun's dec.N. °	Moon's Place.	Moon rises. H. M.	Moon south. H. M.	High water H. M.
1	Sat	Boston Port Bill, 1774.	4 38	7 22	22 8	♊	31	6 46	2 54
2	F	1st Sun. aft. Trinity.	4 38	7 22	22 15	♋	53	7 26	3 43
3	Mon	☉ apogee. <i>Showery.</i>	4 37	7 23	22 23	♋	1 28	8 8	4 31
4	Tue	Saturn sets 0 13 mo.	4 37	7 23	22 30	♌	1 44	8 50	5 22
5	Wed	Mars sets 9 23 eve.	4 36	7 24	22 36	♌	2 13	9 35	6 9
6	Thu	G'l Gaines di. 1849.	4 36	7 24	22 43	♌	2 49	10 23	6 57
7	Fri	Mahomet di. 632.	4 35	7 25	22 48	♍	3 34	11 13	7 43
8	Sat	☉ highest. <i>Cool.</i>	4 35	7 25	22 54	♍	sets.	ev. 5	8 25
9	F	2d Sun. aft. Trinity.	4 35	7 25	22 59	♎	8 41	59	9 14
10	Mon	☿ sets 11 15 e. [A. M.]	4 34	7 26	23 4	♎	9 24	1 52	9 52
11	Tue	Deluge ended, 1656	4 34	7 26	23 8	♏	10 0	2 43	10 42
12	Wed	N. Y. Incorp. 1665.	4 34	7 26	23 12	♏	10 32	3 32	11 25
13	Thu	Mars sets 9 12 eve.	4 33	7 27	23 15	♏	11 1	4 22	morn.
14	Fri	Am. Flag estab. '77.	4 33	7 27	23 18	♐	11 29	5 10	14
15	Sat	J. K. Polk di. 1849.	4 33	7 27	23 21	♐	11 56	5 58	1 4
16	F	War declared, 1812.	4 33	7 27	23 23	♑	morn.	6 47	1 57
17	Mon	Bat. Bunker Hill, 1775.	4 33	7 27	23 25	♑	24	7 39	2 56
18	Tue	☿ sets 10 47 eve.	4 32	7 28	23 26	♑	56	8 35	3 58
19	Wed	☉ perigee. [1858.]	4 32	7 28	23 27	♑	1 33	9 34	5 2
20	Thu	Earthquake in Mex.	4 32	7 28	23 27	♒	2 18	10 36	6 8
21	Fri	☉ highest <i>Fine</i>	4 32	7 28	23 27	♒	3 14	11 38	7 10
22	Sat	☉ lowest. <i>weather.</i>	4 32	7 28	23 27	♒	rises.	morn.	8 3
23	F	Bat. Solferino. 1859.	4 32	7 28	23 26	♓	8 40	40	8 58
24	Mon	♀ Gr. elong. East.	4 32	7 28	23 25	♓	9 15	1 35	9 45
25	Tue	Mars sets 8 53 eve.	4 32	7 28	23 24	♓	9 45	2 27	10 27
26	Wed	<i>Cooling rains.</i>	4 33	7 27	23 22	♓	10 11	3 15	11 9
27	Thu	Cholera N. Y. 1832.	4 33	7 27	23 19	♊	10 33	3 59	11 51
28	Fri	Lord Raglan d. '855.	4 33	7 27	23 17	♊	10 57	4 41	ev. 33
29	Sat	H. Clay di. 1852.	4 33	7 27	23 14	♋	11 22	5 22	1 17
30	F	5th Sun. aft. Trinity.	4 33	7 27	23 10	♋	11 45	6 4	2 3





8th Month.

AUGUST, 1861.

31 Days.

## Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.
New Moon,	6	7	58 M.
First Quarter,	13	2	20 M.
Full Moon,	20	6	55 M.
Last Quarter,	28	8	27 M.

Sun on  
Meridian.

H.	M.	S.
1	0	5 59
5	0	5 40
9	0	5 12
13	0	4 33
17	0	3 46
21	0	2 51
25	0	1 48
29	0	0 40

Days.

1	5	9	13	17	21	25	29
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Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Sun's dec. N °	Moon's Place.	Moon rises. H. M.	Moon south. H. M.	High water. H. M.
1	Thu	Venus & Jupiter.	4 55	7 5	17 56	♋	2	7 47	4 7
2	Fri	☉ highest. <i>Heavy</i>	4 56	7 4	17 40	♋	52	8 40	5 8
3	Sat	☾ sets 8 30 ev. <i>rains</i>	4 57	7 3	17 25	♋	1 48	9 33	6 7
4	F	10th Sun. aft. Trin.	4 58	7 2	17 9	♋	2 52	10 27	7 1
5	Mon	At. Cab. land. 1858.	4 59	7 1	16 52	♋	3 59	11 20	7 47
6	Tue	☾ sets 8 14 eve. <i>soon</i> .	5 0	7 0	16 36	♋	sets.	ev. 12	8 31
7	Wed	Bat. Bojaca, 1819.	5 16	59 16	19	♋	7 35	1 2	9 17
8	Thu	☾ & Saturn. <i>Sultry</i>	5 26	58 16	2	♋	8 2	1 51	9 58
9	Fri	☉ in perigee. <i>and</i>	5 36	57 15	45	♋	8 31	2 41	10 39
10	Sat	☾ gr. elong. West.	5 46	56 15	27	♋	9 0	3 32	11 24
11	F	Savann'h evac. '782.	5 66	54 15	9	♋	9 34	4 25	morn.
12	Mon	King Philip d. 1676.	5 76	53 14	51	♋	10 13	5 20	17
13	Tue	☾ sets 8 6 e. <i>showery</i> .	5 86	52 14	33	♋	11 0	6 18	1 15
14	Wed	☉ lowest. <i>Clear</i>	5 96	51 14	15	♋	11 57	7 18	2 20
15	Thu	A. Lawrence d. '855.	5 106	50 13	56	♋	morn.	8 17	3 32
16	Fri	Bt. Benningt'n, '777.	5 116	49 13	37	♋	59	9 14	4 42
17	Sat	Comet 1682. <i>and</i>	5 136	47 13	18	♋	2 6	10 8	5 47
18	F	Vig. Com. S. F. end. 1856.	5 146	46 12	58	♋	3 14	10 58	6 43
19	Mon	Guerriere cap. 1812.	5 156	45 12	39	♋	4 21	11 45	7 29
20	Tue	Atlantic sunk, 1852.	5 166	44 12	19	♋	rises.	morn.	8 7
21	Wed	La Fayette ta. 1792.	5 176	43 11	59	♋	7 2	30	8 48
22	Thu	☾ sets 7 54 eve. <i>hot</i>	5 196	41 11	39	♋	7 26	1 12	9 26
23	Fri	Wm. Wallace ex '805	5 206	40 11	19	♋	7 50	1 54	10 0
24	Sat	Wash't'n bur. 1814.	5 216	39 10	58	♋	8 16	2 36	10 36
25	F	13th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 226	38 10	37	♋	8 45	3 19	11 12
26	Mon	Dr. Clark d. 1832.	5 236	37 10	16	♋	9 17	4 3	11 55
27	Tue	Mars & Sun. <i>time</i>	5 256	35 9	55	♋	9 56	4 50	ev. 43
28	Wed	St. Augustine d. 430.	5 266	34 9	34	♋	10 43	5 38	1 35
29	Thu	Moon highest. <i>now</i> .	5 276	33 9	13	♋	11 35	6 29	2 34
30	Fri	Dr. Webster hung,	5 296	31 8	51	♋	morn.	7 21	3 36
31	Sat	☾ sets 7 42 e. [1850.	5 306	30 8	30	♋	35	8 14	4 29

# 9th Month. SEPTEMBER, 1861. 30 Days.

## Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.
New Moon,	4	5	17 E.
First Quarter,	11	8	20 M.
Full Moon,	18	9	6 E.
Last Quarter,	27	1	28 M.

Sun on  
Meridian.

H. M.

Morning.

Days.

1	11	59	45
5	11	58	28
9	11	57	7
13	11	55	43
17	11	54	19
21	11	52	54
25	11	51	31
29	11	50	11

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	Sun rises. H. M.	Sun sets. H. M.	Sun's dec.N. °	Moon's Place.	Moon rises. H. M.	Moon south. H. M.	High water. H. M.
1	F	14th Sun. aft. Trin.	5 31	6 29	8 8	♏	1 39	9 7	5 39
2	Mon	Mars ☿ ♃. <i>Very</i>	5 33	6 27	7 46	♏	2 47	9 59	6 34
3	Tue	N.Y. Quarant'e bur.'858.	5 34	6 26	7 24	♏	3 57	10 50	7 22
4	Wed	♀ sup. ☿ ☽. ♀ ☿ ♃.	5 35	6 25	7 2	♏ sets.	11 41	8 5	5
5	Thu	♃ ☿ Sun. <i>hot and</i>	5 36	6 24	6 39	♏	6 31	ev. 32	8 50
6	Fri	La Fayette bo. 1757	5 38	6 22	6 17	♏	7 2	1 24	9 34
7	Sat	♀ sets 7 34 e. <i>sultry.</i>	5 39	6 21	5 55	♏	7 35	2 18	10 21
8	F	Fall of Sebastopol, 1855.	5 40	6 20	5 32	♏	8 14	3 14	11 7
9	Mon	Mr. Thurston lo. 1858	5 42	6 18	5 9	♏	8 58	4 13	morn.
10	Tue	♄ lowest. <i>Some</i>	5 43	6 17	4 46	♏	9 52	5 12	5
11	Wed	Mars ☿ ♃. <i>rain</i>	5 44	6 16	4 24	♏	10 53	6 12	1 6
12	Thu	Bt. North P't, 1814.	5 46	6 14	4 1	♏	11 59	7 10	2 14
13	Fri	Gen. Wolf di. 1759.	5 47	6 13	3 38	♏	morn.	8 4	3 24
14	Sat	♃ ris. 4 47 mo. <i>now.</i>	5 48	6 12	3 15	♏	1 5	8 55	4 27
15	F	Wellington di. 1852.	5 50	6 10	2 51	♏	2 12	9 42	5 27
16	Mon	♀ sets 7 22 ev. <i>Fair.</i>	5 51	6 9	2 28	♏	3 18	10 27	6 17
17	Tue	Dred Scott d. 1852.	5 52	6 8	2 5	♏	4 20	11 9	7 1
18	Wed	Quebec capit. 1759.	5 54	6 6	1 42	♏	rises.	11 51	7 40
19	Thu	Bt. Stillwater, 1777.	5 55	6 5	1 19	♏	5 54	morn.	8 12
20	Fri	Strauss di. 1849.	5 56	6 4	0 55	♏	6 19	33	8 51
21	Sat	(22) ♄ apo. <i>Steady</i>	5 58	6 2	0 32	♏	6 47	1 15	9 27
22	F	Sun crosses Equat'r.	5 59	6 1	0 8	♏	7 19	1 59	10 5
23	Mon	Arnold's treas. 1780.	6 0	6 0	S. 15	♏	7 55	2 45	10 42
24	Tue	♀ sets 7 13 eve.	6 2	5 58	0 38	♏	8 38	3 32	11 24
25	Wed	♄ highest. <i>weather.</i>	6 3	5 57	1 2	♏	9 27	4 22	ev. 14
26	Thu	Philadelphia ta. '77.	6 4	5 56	1 25	♏	10 22	5 12	1 6
27	Fri	Arctic lost, 1854.	6 6	5 54	1 48	♏	11 22	6 4	2 3
28	Sat	Bat. Marathon, 490 B.C.	6 7	5 53	2 -2	♏	morn.	6 55	3 6
29	F	18th Sun. aft. Trin.	6 8	5 52	2 35	♏	26	7 46	4 6
30	Mon	Venus sets 7 8 eve.	6 10	5 50	2 59	♏	1 35	8 37	5 4

10th Month.

OCTOBER, 1861.

31 Days.

## Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.
New Moon,	4	2	1 M.
First Quarter,	10	5	13 E.
Full Moon,	18	1	42 E.
Last Quarter,	26	4	59 E.

Sun on Meridian.	H. M. S.		Days.
	H.	M.	
	11	49	33
	11	48	20
	11	47	13
	11	46	13
	11	45	21
	11	44	39
	11	44	8
	11	43	48

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	Sun rises.		Sun. sets.		Sun's dec. S.		Moon's Place.	Moon rises.		Moon south.		High water	
			H.	M.	H.	M.	°			H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
1	Tue	☾ rises 3 59 mo.	6	11	5	49	3	22	♌	2	45	9	27	6	1
2	Wed	Aristotle di. 322 B.C.	6	12	5	48	3	45	♌	3	57	10	18	6	53
3	Thu	Venus sets 7 6 eve.	6	14	5	46	4	9	♍	5	10	11	9	7	40
4	Fri	Bt. Germant'n, '777.	6	15	5	45	4	32	♍	sets.	ev.	3	8	23	
5	Sat	Chrys. Pal. b't, '858.	6	16	5	44	4	55	♎	6	8	1	0	9	15
6	F	Jenny Lind bo. 1820.	6	18	5	42	5	18	♎	6	42	2	0	10	6
7	Mon	E. A. Poe, di. 1849.	6	19	5	41	5	41	♏	7	44	3	2	10	57
8	Tue	☉ lowest. <i>Mild</i>	6	20	5	40	6	4	♏	8	45	4	4	11	56
9	Wed	Bt. Savannah, 1779.	6	22	5	38	6	27	♐	9	51	5	4	morn.	
10	Thu	☾ rises 3 33 mo.	6	23	5	37	6	50	♐	10	58	6	0	57	
11	Fri	♀ sets 7 1 e. <i>showers.</i>	6	24	5	36	7	12	♑	morn.	6	52	1	59	
12	Sat	☾ rises 3 27 mo.	6	26	5	34	7	35	♑	6	7	40	3	2	
13	F	20th Sun. aft. Trin.	6	27	5	33	7	57	♑	1	11	8	25	4	0
14	Mon	Bank Panic 1857.	6	28	5	32	8	20	♒	2	13	9	8	4	51
15	Tue	Bat. Camden, 1776.	6	30	5	30	8	42	♒	3	15	9	50	5	40
16	Wed	Raid Harper's Fer. 1859.	6	31	5	29	9	4	♓	4	15	10	31	6	25
17	Thu	Burgoyne sur. 1777.	6	33	5	28	9	26	♓	5	13	11	13	7	5
18	Fri	☾ rises 3 8 mo.	6	34	5	26	9	48	♓	rises.	11	56	7	42	
19	Sat	☉ apogee. <i>Fair</i>	6	35	5	25	10	10	♐	5	19	morn.	8	16	
20	F	♀ gr. elong. East.	6	36	5	24	10	31	♐	5	55	41	8	58	
21	Mon	Bt. Trafalgar, 1805.	6	38	5	22	10	53	♑	6	35	1	28	9	38
22	Tue	☉ highest. <i>weather.</i>	6	39	5	21	11	14	♑	7	22	2	17	10	20
23	Wed	Venus sets 6 59 eve.	6	40	5	20	11	35	♑	8	14	3	7	11	2
24	Thu	D. Webster d. 1852.	6	41	5	19	11	56	♒	9	12	3	58	11	50
25	Fri	☾ 6 1/2. <i>Stormy.</i>	6	43	5	17	12	17	♒	10	14	4	48	ev.	41
26	Sat	☾ rises 2 41 mo.	6	44	5	16	12	37	♓	11	19	5	38	1	35
27	F	22d Sun. aft. Trin.	6	45	5	15	12	58	♓	morn.	6	27	2	32	
28	Mon	Locke d. 1704. <i>Cool</i>	6	46	5	14	13	18	♌	25	7	15	3	29	
29	Tue	☾ ris. 2 36m. <i>nights.</i>	6	48	5	12	13	38	♌	1	33	8	4	4	27
30	Wed	Venus sets 7 3 eve.	6	49	5	11	13	57	♌	2	44	8	54	5	26
31	Thu	Reformat'n be. 1517.	6	50	5	10	14	17	♍	3	58	9	46	6	20



## Moon's Phases.

	D.	H.	M.
New Moon,	2	11	8 M.
First Quarter,	9	5	48 M.
Full Moon,	17	8	11 M.
Last Quarter,	25	6	11 M.

Sun on  
Meridian.

H.	M.	S.
1	11	43 42
5	11	43 45
9	11	44 1
13	11	44 30
17	11	45 12
21	11	46 8
25	11	47 17
29	11	48 38

Days.

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	☉ Sun rises. H. M.	☉ Sun sets. H. M.	☉ Sun's dec. S. °	☾ Moon's Place.	☾ Moon rises. H. M.	☾ Moon south. H. M.	High water. H. M.
1	Fri	☾ rises 2 21 mo.	6 51	5 8	14 36	☾	5 13	10 41	7 14
2	Sat	☉ perigee. <i>Cold</i>	6 53	5 7	14 55	☾	sets.	11 40	8 4
3	F	23d Sun. aft. Trin.	6 54	5 6	15 14	☾	5 29	ev. 42	8 59
4	Mon	☉ lowest. <i>frosts.</i>	6 55	5 5	15 32	☾	6 28	1 47	9 55
5	Tue	☾ rises 2 13 mo.	6 56	5 4	15 51	☾	7 33	2 50	10 46
6	Wed	Bat. Lubec, 1806.	6 57	5 3	16 9	☾	8 44	3 50	11 42
7	Thu	Bt. Tippecan'e, 1811.	6 58	5 2	16 26	☾	9 54	4 46	morn.
8	Fri	Fire Syracuse, 1856.	7 0	5 0	16 44	☾	11 1	5 36	38
9	Sat	☾ sou. 8 17 m. <i>Wet</i>	7 1	4 59	17 1	☾	morn.	6 23	1 32
10	F	Spurzheim di. 1832.	7 2	4 58	17 18	☾	7	7 7	2 26
11	Mon	Earthq'ke Lisbon, 1858.	7 3	4 57	17 35	☾	1 7	7 49	3 18
12	Tue	☿ Inf. ☉. <i>weather.</i>	7 4	4 56	17 51	☿	2 8	8 30	4 10
13	Wed	Met. showers, '33-37.	7 5	4 55	18 7	☿	3 8	9 12	4 57
14	Thu	C. Carroll di. 1832.	7 6	4 54	18 22	☿	4 5	9 55	5 45
15	Fri	Venus sets 7 18 ev.	7 7	4 53	18 38	☿	5 4	10 39	6 30
16	Sat	☉ apogee. <i>Fair.</i>	7 8	4 52	18 53	☿	6 2	11 25	7 12
17	F	25th Sun. aft. Trin.	7 9	4 51	19 7	☿	rises.	morn.	7 51
18	Mon	☾ rises 1 21 mo.	7 10	4 50	19 22	☿	5 20	14	8 33
19	Tue	☉ highest. <i>Change-</i>	7 11	4 49	19 36	☿	6 10	1 4	9 19
20	Wed	Cape doubled, 1497.	7 12	4 48	19 49	☿	7 6	1 54	10 0
21	Thu	Gen. Markham, di.	7 13	4 47	20 3	☿	8 6	2 45	10 42
22	Fri	☿ sets 7 29 e. [1855.	7 14	4 46	20 15	☿	9 9	3 34	11 26
23	Sat	☾'s rings disap. <i>able.</i>	7 15	4 45	20 28	☿	10 14	4 23	ev. 15
24	F	26th Sun. aft. Trin.	7 15	4 45	20 40	☿	11 19	5 10	1 4
25	Mon	Evac. N. Y., 1783.	7 16	4 44	20 52	☿	morn.	5 57	1 56
26	Tue	Dr. Watts di. 1748.	7 17	4 43	21 3	☿	26	6 44	2 52
27	Wed	☾ ris 0 46m. <i>Colder.</i>	7 18	4 42	21 14	☿	1 35	7 33	3 50
28	Thu	Wash. Irving d. '859.	7 19	4 41	21 25	☿	2 46	8 24	4 51
29	Fri	☿ gr. elong. West.	7 19	4 41	21 35	☿	4 3	9 20	5 53
30	Sat	☿ sets 7 43 ev. <i>Rain.</i>	7 20	4 40	21 45	☿	5 20	10 20	6 54

# 12th Month. DECEMBER, 1861. 31 Days.

Moon's Phases.		D. H. M.		Sun on Meridian.		H. M. S.		Days.	
New Moon,		1	9 21 E.			11 49 23		1	
First Quarter,		8	10 14 E.			11 51 0		5	
Full Moon,		17	3 12 M.			11 52 45		9	
Last Quarter,		24	4 56 E.			11 54 36		13	
New Moon,		31	8 58 M.			11 56 33		17	
						11 58 32		21	
						Ev. 0 32		25	
						0 2 31		29	

Day of Mon.	Day of Week.	Phenomena, Chronology, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun. sets.	Sun's dec. S.	Moon's Place.	Moon sets.	Moon south.	High water
			H. M.	H. M.	°		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	F	Advent Sunday.	7 21	4 39	21 54	♏	sets.	11 23	7 49
2	Mon	☉ lowest. <i>High</i>	7 21	4 39	22 3	♏	5 10	ev. 28	8 46
3	Tue	Bt. Hohenlind. 1800.	7 22	4 38	22 11	♏	6 19	1 31	9 41
4	Wed	☾ ris. 0 20 m. <i>winds.</i>	7 23	4 37	22 19	♏	7 33	2 31	10 31
5	Thu	☾ rises 0 37 mo.	7 23	4 37	22 27	♏	8 25	3 26	11 18
6	Fri	Van Buren bo. 1782.	7 24	4 36	22 34	♏	9 52	4 16	morn.
7	Sat	Cicero assas. 43 B. C.	7 24	4 36	22 41	♏	10 57	5 2	8
8	F	2d Sun. in Advent.	7 25	4 35	22 47	♏	11 59	5 46	55
9	Mon	Fa. Matthew d. 1856	7 25	4 35	22 53	♏	morn.	6 28	1 44
10	Tue	Wilma taken, 1812.	7 25	4 35	22 58	♏	59	7 10	2 33
11	Wed	☾ south 6 14 mo.	7 26	4 34	23 3	♏	1 58	7 52	3 22
12	Thu	☾ rises 0 14 mo.	7 26	4 34	23 8	♏	2 56	8 36	4.15
13	Fri	☉ apogee. <i>Snowy</i>	7 26	4 34	23 12	♏	3 54	9 21	5 3
14	Sat	Washington d. 1799.	7 27	4 33	23 16	♏	4 52	10 9	5 54
15	F	♀ gr. elong. East. &	7 27	4 33	23 19	♏	5 49	10 59	6 44
16	Mon	☉ eclipsed, vis. <i>cold.</i>	7 27	4 33	23 21	♏	rises.	11 50	7 30
17	Tue	Moon highest.	7 27	4 33	23 23	♏	5 0	morn.	8 13
18	Wed	☾ ☐ Sun. <i>Fair.</i>	7 28	4 32	23 25	♏	6 0	41	8 58
19	Thu	Rome burnt, 69 A.D.	7 28	4 32	23 26	♏	7 2	1 31	9 41
20	Fri	Mars rises 4 9 mo.	7 28	4 32	23 27	♏	8 7	2 20	10 22
21	Sat	Sun farthest south.	7 28	4 32	23 27	♏	9 11	3 8	11 3
22	F	Pilgrims land. 1620.	7 28	4 32	23 27	♏	10 17	3 55	11 47
23	Mon	☾ rises 11 35 mo.	7 28	4 32	23 27	♏	11 23	4 41	ev. 33
24	Tue	Hugh Miller d. 1856	7 28	4 32	23 25	♏	morn.	5 28	1 24
25	Wed	A MERRY CHRISTMAS.	7 28	4 32	23 24	♏	31	6 16	2 18
26	Thu	Bat. Trenton, 1776.	7 27	4 33	23 22	♏	1 43	7 8	3 20
27	Fri	♀ sets 8 24e. <i>Snowy</i>	7 27	4 33	23 19	♏	2 56	8 4	4 27
28	Sat	Mars rises 4 5 mo.	7 27	4 33	23 16	♏	4 11	9 3	5 35
29	F	5th Sun. in Advent.	7 27	4 33	23 13	♏	5 23	10 6	6 41
30	Mon	☉ lowest. <i>Warmer.</i>	7 27	4 33	23 9	♏	6 29	11 10	7 39
31	Tue	Eclipse of ☉. <i>Windy.</i>	7 27	4 34	23 4	♏	sets.	ev. 12	8 31

# NEW WEATHER TABLE.

17

(On Herschel's Plan.)

*For foretelling the Weather by the Moon's changes.*

*Editor of Hutchin's Almanac.*

DEAR SIR.—Accompanying you will find a new weather table (on Herschel's plan), made by myself as the result of over 10 year's constant observations, and warranted to be correct. As the belief in the influence of the moon on the weather is somewhat popular, and many of your patrons might find it convenient, I send it to you for insertion.

*Directions for using the Table.*—Observe the hour at which the moon's change takes place; then look in the first column of the Weather Table, and find out between which two of the given hours it may be included, and opposite, according to the season, will be found the most probable weather until the next change of the moon. *Example:*—Suppose the moon changes on the first of January at 4.30 P.M., this, by looking at the first column of the Weather Table is found to be included between 4 and 5 P.M.; and opposite (in the Winter division) the most probable weather is found to be; “fair in the beginning and end of the quarter, and rainy towards the middle.”

Hours between which the moon's changes happen.	Probable weather in Spring Summer and Autumn.	IN WINTER.
Between 12 and 2 A.M.	Former part rain latter clear.	Former part, rain, latter fair.
“ 2 and 4 “	Former part variable, latter fair.	“ “ variable, latter clear.
“ 4 and 6 “	Entire quarter rainy.	Entire quarter rain and snow.
“ 6 and 8 “	“ “ clear.	Former part snow, latter var.
“ 8 and 10 “	Former part fair, latter rainy.	Entire quarter fair.
“ 10 and 12 “	ditto ditto.	“ “ variable.
“ 12 M. and 2 P.M.	Former part rain, latter clear.	Former part rain, latter fair.
“ 2 and 4 “	Entire quarter variable.	Entire quarter variable.
“ 4 and 6 “	“ “ fair.	Beg. fair; mid. rain; end. fair.
“ 6 and 8 “	Former part clear, latter rain.	Former part variable, latter rain.
“ 8 and 10 “	ditto ditto.	“ “ clear, “ “
“ 10 and 12 “	Former part rain, latter fair.	Beg. fair; mid. rain; end var.

OBSERVATIONS.—1. The nearer the time of the moon's change, first quarter, full, and last quarter, are to *midnight*, the fairer will the weather be during the seven days following.

2. The space for this calculation occupies from ten at night till two next morning.

3. The nearer to *mid-day*, or *noon*, the phases of the moon happen, the more foul or wet weather may be expected during the next seven days.

4. The space for this calculation occupies from ten in the forenoon to two in the afternoon. These observations refer principally to the summer, though they affect spring and autumn nearly in the same ratio.

5. The moon's change first quarter, full, and last quarter, happening during six of the afternoon hours, *i. e.* from four to ten, may be followed by fair weather; but this is mostly dependent on the *wind*, as is noted in the table.

6. Though the weather, from a variety of irregular causes, is more uncertain in the latter part of autumn, the whole of winter, and the beginning of spring, yet, in the main, the above observations will apply to those periods also.

7. To prognosticate correctly, especially in those cases where the *wind* is concerned, the observer should be within sight of a good *vane*, where the four cardinal points of the heavens are correctly placed.



Expired in an instant, the last of December,  
 At last tick of clock, if I rightly remember,  
 The Year 1860, in calmness and peace,  
 And left all his friends to bemoan his decease.  
 But few though his days were, his offspring were many,  
 Yet, when *his* life closed, there were living not any  
 He had twelve fine sons, called *months of the year*,  
 And fifty-two grandsons, called *weeks*, as we hear.  
 Of great grandsons and daughters—*days* and *nights* we derive,  
 Each the number of three hundred, sixty, and five.  
 His great-great grandchildren, if to *hours* they are brought,  
 Their number is eight, seven, six, and a nought.  
 The next generation, by six figures numbered,  
 By arrangement were fifty-two, five, and six hundred.  
 These last were called *minutes*. But one small race more,  
 Called *seconds*, comes forward to fill up the score;  
 The figures expressing *their* number, if sought,  
 Are thirty-one, fifty-three, sixty, nought nought.  
 These small, puny *seconds*, which few highly prize,  
 Yet make up in *numbers* their smallness in *size*.

#### THE SKY AN INDICATOR OF THE WEATHER.

The colors of the sky at particular times afford wonderfully good guidance. Not only does a rosy sunset presage fair weather, and a ruddy sunrise bad weather, but there are other tints which speak with equal clearness and accuracy. A bright yellow sky in the evening indicates wind; a pale yellow, wet; a neutral gray color constitutes a favorable sign in the evening, an unfavorable one in the morning. The clouds again are full of meaning in themselves. If their forms are soft, undefined, and feathery, the weather will be fine; if the edges are hard, sharp, definite, it will be foul. Generally speaking, any deep, unusual hues betoken wind or rain; while the more quiet and delicate tints bespeak fair weather. Simple as these maxims are, the British Board of Trade has thought fit to publish them for the use of seafaring men.

#### WHERE THE COLD WEATHER COMES FROM.

The Smithsonian Institute, through its extended system of meteorological observations, has been enabled to make some very curious investigations respecting the three memorable cold days of January 9, 10, and 11, 1859. It was found that the cold of the three days above mentioned swept progressively over the country like a wave, coming down from the Arctic regions, and first entering the territory of the United States at the extreme Northwest, among the Rocky Mountains. It was experienced at Utah some three days before it reached the banks of the Northern Mississippi, and was heralded by telegraph at Minnesota some two days before it reached Washington. At Buffalo it was some hours in advance of Boston, and was felt last on the Atlantic Ocean, where it appears to have disappeared. This cold wave also swept South in a most remarkable manner, and progressively appeared in Florida and other Southern States, and Mexico; and the last pulsations, as it died away in this direction, being experienced in Central America and the West India Islands. Taking all in all, it was one of the most remarkable meteorological phenomena ever noticed, and the facts collected seem to prove that the originating impulse came from the extreme Northwestern portions of the American continent.

Because of the small quantity of the territory belonging to our country which is occupied, and to any extent populated, we are very apt, especially in the older portions of it, to underestimate or rather fail to think of the magnitude of our possessions. We are prone to associate our ideas of the extent of our territory, with the quantity of land compassed by the boundaries of the original thirteen States, and those carved out from them, while in truth, they form but a comparatively small speck upon the map of our whole country. And, indeed, the whole present thirty-three States of the Union are less in size than the Territories.

The six New England States form but a very small portion of the map of the United States. Rhode Island is but an ill-defined speck, and Massachusetts looks as though it were crowded into the sea, and was only saved from falling into it, by its long elbow of Cape Cod, which it has outstretched to check the slide. Virginia, which, until lately, stood as the largest State of the Union, is nearly large enough to contain New England, the latter embracing 63,186 square miles, the former 61,352 square miles. Now Virginia stands as the third State in point of territory—Texas being large enough to make three States like Virginia, with margin enough to make almost the whole of the six New England States.

California (188,000 square miles) is equal in territory to twenty-four States like Massachusetts, and one hundred and forty-four States like Rhode Island! It is as large as the Empire State, the Keystone State, the whole of New England, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, and Indiana together. Texas would make thirty States like Massachusetts; but, as large as Texas is, Nebraska is twice as large as Texas, that Territory containing 528,000 square miles.

The superficial area of the thirty-three States composing the federacy is 1,461,010 square miles, while that of the Territories, organized and unorganized, is 1,807,000 square miles.

To the above, the great Territory of Dakotah is to be added, the size and extent of which is not known at the present time. It will thus be seen that the Territories of the United States contain 345,990 square miles of land more than the thirty-three States to which they belong. In comparison of extent, the largest countries of Europe dwindle into positive insignificance.

Who can begin to calculate the number of people that this vast territory is capable of sustaining, and that sooner or later must crowd its surface? Massachusetts is our most thickly populated State. The soil of our territory, in general, is capable of sustaining as many people upon the square mile as Massachusetts. If the whole country was populated as thickly as Massachusetts, we should have a population of four hundred and nineteen millions of people! What a future! What a destiny! And what a world within and of itself! And yet who shall say, that within two centuries we shall not reach that point.

#### POPULATION OF THE WORLD.

Herr Dietrich, a distinguished professor of the University of Berlin, quoted by the *Philadelphia Bulletin*, has lately addressed a paper to the Academy of Sciences of that city, in regard to the world's population, and it is generally agreed that it is the most carefully prepared and most reliable work that has yet appeared on this interesting subject. After some detailed estimates in regard to the five great divisions of the world, he arrives at the conclusion that its present population is about twelve hundred and eighty-three millions, as follows:

Population of Europe.....	271,000,000	Population of Australia, etc.....	2,000,000
“ Asia.....	730,000,000		
“ America.....	200,000,000	Total population of the globe..	1,283,000,000
“ Africa.....	80,000,000		

This estimate is somewhat larger than had been before made.

The matter of insurance against fire is so important, and so apt to be neglected, that I would ask if you have attended to it? Is the policy all right, and at a responsible office?—I suppose you are aware that the surest way to destroy your own health is to be constantly drinking that of other people.—The exercise of prudence, perseverance, and manly energy will prevent you from having to read, as Jerrold says, “those hard words, want and poverty, in the iron book of daily life.”—Keep your soul open to the sunshine, for if your heart gets clouded with discontent and impatience, you will find the pleasantest place on earth dark and disagreeable.—Never open the door to a small vice, lest a large one should enter.—Control your speech and actions, for an idle, inconsiderate word, or the thoughtless act of a moment, may poison or cloud the happiness of yourself or another for a lifetime.—A grain of prudence is worth a pound of craft.—Upright walking is sure walking.—People who are jealous or particularly careful of their own rights and dignity, always find enough of those who do not care for either to keep them continually uncomfortable.—Zeal, not rightly directed, is pernicious; for as it makes a good cause better, so it makes a bad cause worse.—Witty sayings are as easily lost as the pearls slipping off a broken string; but a word of kindness is seldom spoken in vain; it is a seed which, even when dropped by chance, springs up a flower.—If there are no trees by the roadside near your dwelling, can not you set out some this year?

#### SATURDAY NIGHT.

What blessed things Saturday nights are, and what would the world do without them? Those breathing moments in the march of life, those little wilights in the broad and gairish glare of noon, when pale yesterday looked beautiful through the shadows, and faces, changed long ago, smiling sweetly—again in the hush, when one remembers “the old folks at home,” and the old arm-chair. Saturday nights make people human! set their hearts to beating softly, as they used to do before the world turned them into war drums, and jarred them to pieces with tattoos.

The ledger closes with a clash; the iron doored vaults come to with a bang; up go the shutters with a will; click goes the key in the lock. It is Saturday night and business branches free again. Homeward, ho! The door that has been ajar all the week, gently closes behind him, the world is shut out! Shut in rather. Here are the treasures, after all, and not in the vault, not in the book—save the record in the old family Bible—and not in the bank.

The dim and dusty shops are swept up, the hammer is thrown down, and the apron is doffed, and labor hastens with a light step homeward bound.

May be you are a bachelor, frosty and forty. Then, poor fellow, Saturday nights are nothing to you, just as you are nothing to any thing. Get a wife, blue-eyed or black-eyed, but above all, a true-eyed—get a home, no matter how little—and a little sofa, just large enough to hold two, or two and a half, in it on Saturday night, and then read this paragraph by the light of your wife’s eyes, and thank God and take courage.

#### THE SUNNY SIDE.

Dr. Johnson used to say that a habit of looking at the best side of every event is far better than a thousand pounds a year. Bishop Hall quaintly remarks, “For every bad there might be a worse, and when one breaks his leg let him be thankful it was not his neck!” When Fenelon’s library was on fire, “God be praised,” he exclaimed, “that it is not the dwelling of some poor man!” This is the true spirit of submission—one of the most beautiful traits that can possess the human heart.



The best thing yet written by Edward Everett, in his "Mount Vernon Papers," is an article on the late comet. After describing its approach to the earth, and the beautiful picture it presented, he says,

"Return, then, mysterious traveler, to the depths of the heavens, never again to be seen by the eyes of men now living! Thou hast run thy race with glory! Millions of eyes have gazed upon thee with wonder, but they shall never look upon thee again. Since thy last appearance in these skies empires, languages, and races of men have died away—the Macedonian, the Alexandrian, the Augustan, the Parthian, the Byzantine, the Saracenic, the Ottoman dynasties have sunk or are sinking into the gulf of ages. Since thy last appearance old continents have relapsed into ignorance, and new worlds have come out from behind the veil of waters. The Magian fires are quenched on the hilltops of Asia—the Chaldean is blind; the Egyptian hierogrammatist has lost his cunning; the Oracles are dumb. Wisdom now dwells in the farthest Thuls, or in newly discovered worlds beyond the sea. Haply, when wheeling up again from the celestial abysses, thou art once more seen by the dwellers of earth, the language we speak shall be forgotten, and science shall have fled to the utmost corners of the earth. But even there His hand, that now marks out thy wondrous circuit, shall still guide thy course; and then, as now, Hesper will smile at thy approach, and Arcturus with his sons rejoice at thy coming."

#### MANY FACTS IN SMALL COMPASS.

The number of languages spoken is 4064. The number of men is about equal to the number of women. The average of human life is 33 years. One quarter die before the age of 7; one half before the age of 11. Of every 1000 persons 1 only reaches 100 years. Of every 100 only six reach 75 years; and not more than 1 in 500 will reach 80 years. There are on the earth 1,000,000,000 of inhabitants. Of these 33,333,333 die every year; 91,824 die every day; 7,780 every hour; and 60 per minute, or one every second. These losses are about balanced by an equal number of births. The married are longer-lived than the single; and, above all, those who observe a sober and industrious conduct. Women have more chances of life previous to the age of fifty years than men, but fewer after. The number of marriages are in proportion of seventy-six to one hundred. Marriages are most frequent during the months of June and December.

#### THE PUNCTUAL MAN.

A punctual man is very rarely a poor man, and never a man of doubtful credit. His small accounts are frequently settled, and he never meets with difficulty in raising money to pay large demands. Small debts neglected ruin credit, and when a man has lost that, he will find himself at the bottom of a hill he can not ascend.

#### WHO IS HE?

The boy is now living who will be President in 1900. He is about ten or twelve years of age. His parents are in humble circumstances, but of sterling traits of character; and their son is not one of those dirty, noisy boys that spend their days and Sabbaths in idleness and rowdyism. On the contrary, he is of a serious cast, is very studious, and withal is well behaved.

With constant motion the moments glide;  
Behold in running life the rolling tide!  
For none can stem by art or stop by power  
The flowing ocean or the fleeting hour.

1. A man has no right to indorse when the failure of the first party to meet his obligation will render the creditors of the indorser liable to loss in consequence of such indorsement.

2. He has no right to indorse for another man unless he make provision for meeting such obligation, independent of and after providing for all other obligations.

3. He has no right to indorse unless he fully intends to pay what he promises to, promptly, in case the first party fails to do so. Few indorsers prepare for this.

4. His relations to his family demand that he shall not obligate himself to oblige another simply at the risk of defrauding or depriving them of what belongs to them.

5. He should never indorse or become responsible for any amount, without security is furnished by the first party. It should be made a business transaction—rarely a matter of friendship. It is equivalent to a loan of capital to the amount of the obligation, and the same precautions should be taken to secure it.

6. A man has no more right to expect another to indorse his note without recompense, than to expect an insurance company to insure his home or his life gratuitously.

7. It is not good business policy for one to ask another to indorse his note, promising to accommodate him in the same manner. The exchange of signature may have, and usually does have, a very unequal value. It is better to secure him the amount, and exact a like security for the amount of responsibility incurred.

8. It is better to do a business that will involve no necessity for asking or granting such favors, or making such exchanges. It is always safe and just to do so.—*Prairie Farmer*.

### LITTLE THINGS

Springs are little things, but they are the sources of large streams; a helm is a little thing, but mark how evenly it governs the course of the largest ship that ever floated the waters; pegs and nails are little things, but they hold together the large parts of the largest buildings; that memento sent to us by a friend is a little thing, and cost perhaps but little of this world's wealth, for it is of the simplest kind, and yet it expresses the universe, for it is a thought of love, clothed in a form of beauty; an angry word, a jealous thought, a frown—all these are little things, but powerful for evil, and are helping to build penitentiaries and prisons, and to fill them with those who merely have carried the same passions and feelings further than we have. Mind the little things.

### COURTESY.

Courtesy is a distinctive feature of civilized and intelligent society. It is the most beautiful illustration of the refining power which a higher development of humanity always exerts upon our race. By courtesy we mean that behavior of man toward man which he would ask for himself. It is but another and instinctive mode on the part of intelligent society of carrying out this great Christian motto, which lies at the base of good order and harmony among men, "Do unto others as ye would that others should do unto you."

A young lady was asked recently how she could possibly afford, in these hard times, to take music lessons. "Oh," said she, "I confine myself to the lowest notes."

We always suspect errors in domestic training, when we find children preferring all other places to home. Parents should throw around the home circle a magnetism to be found nowhere else. A pleasant and loved home is one of the most powerful restraints from vice, and keeps alive within the heart pure thoughts and generous aspirations. We find some good thoughts on this point in *Life Illustrated*:

"A child may as easily be led to associate pleasure with home ideas, as to think of it in connection with the home of his playmates. Certainly, if allowed to do so, he can as readily connect happiness with parents, brothers, and sisters, as with those of other kin. And the child will do so, unless happiness and pleasure, when he calls for them under the parental roof, respond 'Not at home?' All home pictures should be bright ones. The domestic hearth should be clean and joyous.

"If home life is well ordered, the children having, according to age, work-time, playtime, books, games, and household sympathies, they will love home, and find pleasure there.

"Give the little ones slates and pencils, and encourage their attempts to make pictures. Drawing will amuse them when noisy plays have lost their zest, or are unseasonable; and the art will be useful to them in all the business of after-life. Have them read to each other stories and paragraphs of your selection, and save the funny things, and the pleasant ones you see in papers and books, to read to them at your leisure. You can not imagine how much it will please them, and how it will bind them to you. But choose well for them; for the impression made on their minds now will last when the hills crumble. Have them sing together, and sing with them, teaching them songs and hymns. Let them sing all day, like the birds, at all proper times. Have them mutually interested in the same things, amusements, and occupations; having specified times for each, so that their habits will be orderly. Let them work together—knitting and sewing—both boys and girls. They enjoy it equally, unless the boys are taught that it is unmanly to understand girls' work. They should know how to do it, and practically, too, as thereby they may avoid much discomfort in future life. Let them work together in the garden—boys and girls—both need out-of-door work. Together let them enjoy their games, riddles, etc.—all their plays, books, and work—while the parents' eyes direct and sympathize, and their voices blend in loving accord. Have the children do some little things, daily, for your personal comfort; let them see that it gives you pleasure, and that you depend on them for the service.

"This will attach them to you more strongly; and if they feel responsibility, even in matters of themselves trivial, and are sure of your sympathy, their affections and joys will cluster around the home hearth.

"Children like to be useful—it makes them happy. So give them work-time as well as playtime. But in any case, and in all cases, give them sympathy. Express love for them."

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#### BAD EDUCATION.

"Tom," said a horse-dealer to his son, "I want you to ride this horse, and let us see his paces." "Shall I ride him to buy or to sell?" asked the precocious lad.

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In a novel at Margate Library, this passage was marked and much thumbed: "There is no object so beautiful to me as a conscientious young man. I watch him as I do a star in heaven." "That is my view—exactly," sighed Miss Josephine Hoops, as she laid down the volume. "In fact, I think there's nothing so beautiful as a young man, even if he ain't conscientious!"



Twenty clerks in a store. Twenty hands in a printing office. Twenty young men in a village. All want to get along in the world, and all expect to do so. *One* of the clerks will rise to be a partner and make a fortune. *One* of the compositors will own a newspaper and become an influential and prosperous citizen. *One* of the apprentices will come to be a master-builder. *One* of the villagers will get a handsome farm and live like a patriarch. But which is destined to be the lucky individual? Lucky? There is no luck about it. The thing is almost as certain as the Rule of Three. The young fellow who will distance his competitors is he who masters his business, who preserves his integrity, who lives clearly and purely, who never gets in debt, who gains friends by deserving them, and puts his money into a savings bank. There are some ways to fortune that *look* shorter than this old dusty highway. But the staunch men of the community, the men who achieve something really worth having, good fortune, good name, and a serene old age, all go this road.

### RULES FOR TRAVELERS.

The following rules, all of which, we believe, are founded on legal decisions, are of sufficient importance to travelers to be committed to memory :

It has been largely decided that applicants for tickets on railroads can be ejected from the cars if they do not offer the exact amount of their fare. Conductors are not bound to make change.

All railroad tickets are good until used, and conditions "good for this day only," or otherwise limiting the time of genuineness, are of no account.

Passengers who lose their tickets can be ejected from the cars unless they purchase a second one.

Passengers are bound to observe decorum in the cars, and are obliged to comply with all reasonable demands to show tickets. Standing upon the platform, or otherwise violating a rule of the company, renders a person liable to be put from the train.

No person has any right to monopolize more seats than he has paid for, and any article left in the seat, while the owner is temporarily absent, entitles him to the place on his return.

The estimated length of telegraph lines in this country and Europe is as follows: Great Britain, 8000 miles; France, 4000 miles; Prussia, 5000 miles; India, 2000 miles. America, 17,000 miles.—*Tribune*.

### TAKING COLD.

A "cold" is not necessarily the result of low or high temperature. A person may go directly from a hot bath into a cold one, or into snow even, and not take cold. On the contrary he may take cold by pouring a couple of tablespoonfuls of water upon some part of his dress, or by standing in a door, or before a stove, or sitting near a window or other opening, where one part of the body is colder than another. Let it be kept in mind that uniformity of temperature over the whole body is the first thing to be looked after. It is the unequal heat upon the different parts of the body that produces colds, by disturbing the uniform circulation of the blood, which in turn induces congestion of some part. If you must keep a partially wet garment on, it would be as well, perhaps, to wet the whole of it uniformly. The feet are a great source of colds, on account of the variable temperature they are subjected to. Keep these always dry and warm, and avoid draughts of air, hot or cold, wet spots on the garments, and other direct causes of unequal temperature, and keep the system braced up by plenty of sleep, and the eschewing of debilitating foods and drinks, and you will be proof against a cold and its results.—*Dr. Hall*.

## THE PRESS.

BY BOWRING.

— Mightiest of the mighty means,  
On which the arm of Progress leans—  
Man's noblest mission to advance,  
His woes assuage, his weal enhance,  
His rights enforce, his wrongs redress—  
Mightiest of the mighty is the Press!

Be firm and be faithful,  
Desert not the right:  
The brave become bolder,  
The darker the night;  
Then up, and be doing,  
Tho' cowards may fail:  
Thy duty pursuing,  
Dare ALL—and prevail!

What is the lightest ship that man ever  
embarked in? Courtship.

## PEGGY GREEN.

Miss Peggy Green a seamstress was,  
In person tall and lean;  
Though forty-five and driving fast,  
She still e'er remained a *Green*!

## ONE BY ONE.

One by one thy duties wait thee,  
Let thy whole strength go to each;  
Let no future dream elate thee,  
Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one (bright gifts from Heaven)  
Joys are sent thee here below;  
Take them readily when given,  
Ready, too, to let them go.

One by one thy griefs shall meet thee,  
Do not fear an armed band;  
One will fade as others greet thee,  
Shadows passing through the land.

## ENERGY AND PRUDENCE.

"If hindrances obstruct thy way  
Thy magnanimity display,  
And let thy strength be seen;  
But oh! if fortune fills thy sail  
With more than a propitious gale,  
Take half thy canvas in."

## THE IDLER.

The idler is a watch that wants both hands,  
As useless when it goes as when it stands.  
Want of occupation is not rest;  
A mind unoccupied is a mind distressed.

## A PARADOX.

I know a word of letters five—  
The third, fourth, fifth, forbids to live;  
The first, third, second, and the fourth  
Is seen to rise from off the earth.  
Second, third, first, all men possess—  
But Adam lost, I must confess;  
First, second, fifth, and fourth combined,  
Instruction gives. We often find  
First, fifth, and fourth a place of rest,  
When the last four has as oppressed.  
The same, transposed, our minds distress,  
If third, second, fifth's used to excess.  
Second, fifth, and fourth some much admire—  
First, third, and fourth makes prices higher.  
My *whole* is priceless, when obtained—  
By man oft sought for—often gained.  
*Ang's—Bride.*

## CONUNDRUMS.

1. Why is a man who is frequently too late for the cars like the clock at fifty minutes past nine?
2. Why is the toast-master at a public dinner like a highwayman?
3. Why are free bridges like the golden treasures of California?
4. Why is a dog's tail like the heart of a tree.
5. Why is the fence around a park like an habitual scold?
6. If you buy four apples for a penny, and give one away, why are you like a telescope?
7. Why are two pints of strawberries after they are eaten like four persons singing?
8. How does the transposition of the parts of a word express the difference between a welcome and a wish for your departure?
9. What relation does a door-mat bear to the scraper?
10. Why is a vegetable like swine?
11. When is a criminal's life like wood or bark?
12. When are a merchant and a murderer synonymous?
13. Why is a certain class of children like the rail-cars?
14. Where does rain fall the heaviest?

## ANSWERS TO CONUNDRUMS.

1. Both want ten minutes of ten.
2. He makes his victim stand and deliver.
3. They are untol(le)d.
4. Because it is farthest from the bark.
5. Always a railing.
6. You make a far-thing present.
7. They are a quart-ette (eat).
8. Wel-fare and fare-well.
9. It is a step-fa(r)ther.
10. Because it roots.
11. When it is taken by the cord.
12. When they are suspended.
13. They have to be switched at times.
14. Where it falls farthest.

## FARMER'S WORK.

BY CHARLES SWAIN.

Take the spade of Perseverance ;  
Dig the field of Progress wide :  
Every bar to true Instruction  
Carry out and cast aside ;

Every stubborn weed of Error,  
Every seed that hurts the soil—  
Tares, whose very growth is terror,  
Dig them out, whate'er the toil !

Give the stream of Education  
Broader channel, bolder force ;  
Hurl the stones of Persecution  
Out where'er they block its course :

Seek for strength in Self-exertion ;  
Work, and still have faith to wait ;  
Close the crooked gate to fortune ;  
Make the road to honor straight.

Men are agents for the future ;  
As they work so ages win  
Either Harvest of advancement,  
Or the product of their sin.

Follow out true Cultivation,  
Widen Education's plan,  
From the majesty of Nature  
Teach the majesty of MAN.

## DEFINITION OF SOILS.

In common phraseology, soils are characterized by various, and, in many instances, very vague terms, such as heavy, light, stiff, open, tenacious, porous, wet, dry, warm, cold, etc. These always convey certain important characteristics, but are differently understood by different persons. Soils are properly classified according to the presence, in greater or less proportion, of certain bases, such as clay, lime, sand, and vegetable matter, these being important constituents.

A pure clay is a soil in which very little sandy, silicious matter is found. Accurately it consists of a chemical combination of about sixty parts of silica and forty of alumina, with a trace of oxyd of iron.

A strong clay contains about twenty parts in one hundred of sand, capable of separation.

A clay loam contains a large proportion of sand easily separated.

A loam contains one half or more sand, readily separable.

A sandy loam contains eight or nine tenths sand.

A sandy soil contains one tenth or less of clay.

The above are the varieties of soil as regards the base clay.

In reference to the second important constituent, lime, we have a marl, containing from five to twenty-five per cent. of lime.

A calcareous soil, in which lime is the predominant constituent. Marls are always characterized as sandy, or loamy or clay marls, according to the portion of sand.

In respect to decayed vegetable matter there are soils which owe their character to this. Such are our swamp soils or muck, in which masses of ferns and the roots of dead grasses predominate, forming a black, fibrous mass. Vegetable or leaf-mold, formed by the decay of leaves found in our wood-lands, is one of the most valuable items to the gardener. Muck, however, can not be used with safety in compost with other soils, until it has been meliorated by exposure to the sun and air, the admixture of some alkali. Potash, soda, lime, or magnesia are the most efficacious alkalies used, and are found in several forms, such as wood-ashes, common salt, etc. The term peat is frequently used in speaking of soils resulting from decayed vegetable matter ; the term muck has a very different signification with our English fellow-laborers, though the popular phrase with us.

**BIRDS.**—Birds are among the best friends of the gardener, and should by no means be destroyed, although some of them may eat a few raspberries or cherries. They easily search the small branches and ends of twigs, where insects are sure to be, and which can not well be reached by brush or other appliance.



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### HINTS FOR FARMERS.

The whitewashing of cattle and horse stalls, as well as the inside of hog cotes and heneries, not only renders them more healthy, but prevents the animals and fowls from being infested with troublesome and filthy vermin. Keep your stables and barns well littered. Leaves from the woods are excellent, and absorb the liquid manure well; besides, of themselves they make good manure. Nothing that will make good manure should be wasted, but carefully saved. Never undertake to fatten an animal until you have first made it comfortable in bed and board.

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### ECONOMY OF FEEDING STOCK.

Experience teaches that all kinds of grain fed to stock should be ground. One bushel of oats or corn, ground to fine meal, will furnish as much nourishment to an animal as one bushel and a peck of whole grain. Experiments have been made by analyzing the dejecture of horses fed upon oatmeal and whole oats: in the one instance the whole nutriment had been extracted during the process of digestion, while in the other twenty-five per cent. remained in the excrement when it passed from the animal's stomach. This is reasonable. Most animals masticate their food imperfectly, either from defective teeth, a habit of "bolting" their food, or from the toughness of the grain put before them; whole grains, therefore, pass into the stomach, inclosed in an almost impervious husk—at least sufficiently so to resist the action of the gastric juices—and pass out again without affording the least nourishment to the animal.

We say, therefore, grind your corn and oats—cut your hay, straw, and corn-stalks before you feed them to your stock, and you will save twenty per cent. of the cost of keeping them. If it had been designed that the horse, ox, or hog should do this work, they would probably have been furnished with gizzards.

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### SLEEP OF PLANTS.

Plants sleep as well as animals; the attitude that some of these assume on the approach of night is extremely interesting to those who delight to study the beautiful phenomena of vegetable life. Some plants exhibit signs of sleep more marked than others. The leaves of clover, lucerne, and other plants close as the sun approaches the horizon; and in the honey locust this characteristic is particularly striking and beautiful. The delicately formed leaves close in pairs at nightfall, and remain so until the rising of the sun in the morning, when they gradually expand to their fullest extent. It is in common garden chickweed (*stellaria medica*) that the most perfect exemplification of the conjugal love and parental care of plants is observed. At the approach of night the leaves of this delicate plant, which are in pairs, begin to close toward each other, and when the sleeping attitude is completed these folded leaves embrace in their upper surfaces the rudiments of the young shoots, and the uppermost pair (but one) at the end of the stalk are furnished with longer leaved stalks than the others, so that they can close upon the terminating pair, and protect the end of the shoot.—*Scientific American*.

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*The Country* is both the philosopher's garden and library, in which he reads and contemplates the power, wisdom, and goodness of God.—Penn.

## COMFORTS FOR CATTLE.

Sydney Smith was something of a farmer, and used to visit his cattle daily, and feed and pat them, until they knew his voice and welcomed his coming. He used to do all in his power to make them comfortable. He has been heard to say: "I am for all cheap luxuries, even for animals: now all animals have a passion for scratching their back-bones—they break down your gates and piling to effect this. Look! this is my universal scratcher, a sharp-edged pole, resting on a high and low post, adapted to every height, from a horse to a lamb. Even the Edinburgh Reviewer can take his turn; you have no idea how popular it is. I have not had a gate broken since I put it up. I have it in all my fields."

## POTATOES.

*Soil.*—The soil should be sandy and light, though moderately rich; that is, if fine, mealy, and dry potatoes be required. It should not by any means be glutted with manure, and need not be deep. All the usual fertilizers are good, but especially ashes and plaster.

*The outside rows most productive.*—A fact of great importance to potato-growers is, that the *outside rows*, and all *single rows*, will be found to produce far greater crops than any of the interior rows of a plot in the garden or field. This depends upon a variety of causes, the chief of which is, the more perfect exposure of the foliage to the agency of air and light. When potatoes are planted in rows pointing north and south, the utmost energy of the light will be exerted, not only upon the foliage of the plant, but upon the surface of the intervening spaces of ground.

*Its Properties and Uses.*—With regard to the properties of this vegetable, and the purposes to which it may be applied, little need be said. They are found to produce—first, cotton flax from the stalk; second, sugar from the root; third, potash by consumption; fourth, vinegar from the apples; fifth, soap, or a substitute for bleaching, from tubercles; and finally, when cooked by steam, the most farinaceous and economical of all vegetable food.

## HOW TO PRESERVE FENCE POSTS.

At a recent meeting of the Farmers' Club in Hudson, New York, one of the members exhibited a post which, previous to being placed in the ground, had been soaked in a solution of blue vitriol—one pound of vitriol being used to twenty quarts of water. The post was pine, and when taken up was as sound as when first put down, eight years since. This solution is good for all kinds of timber exposed to the weather—spouts, shingles, stakes, bean-poles, etc.

## THE CULTIVATOR.

BY J. G. WHITTIER.

Give tools their gold and knaves their power,  
Let fortune's bubbles rise and fall;  
Who sows a field, or trains a flower,  
Or plants a tree, is more than all.

For he who blesses most is blest,  
And God and man shall own his worth,

Who toils to leave as his bequest  
An added beauty to the earth.

And, soon or late, to all that sow,  
The time of harvest shall be given,  
The flower shall bloom, the fruit shall grow,  
If not on earth, at last in heaven.

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Buchan's Hungarian Balsam,  
Hasting's Syrup of Naphtha,  
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,  
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed,  
Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort,  
Fahnestock's, Jane's, and Winin's Vermifuge,  
Sand's, Townsend's, and Bull's Sarsaparilla,  
Sir James Murray's Fluid Magnesia,  
Moxon's and Tarant's Magnesians Aperient,  
Forrest Wine,  
Jayne's Alterative Expectorant, Carminative Balsam, and Hair Tonic,  
Oxygenated Bitters, Pepsine, Moffat's Bitters, Cherry and Lungwort, Radway's Relief, Circassian Balm and Soap, Cod Liver Oil,  
Hays', Carlton's and Hews' Liniment,  
Cooper's, Cockle's, Scott's, Hooper's, Brandreth's, Holloway's, Moffat's, Winer's, Chamomile, Jayne's Sanative, Wright's Indian Vegetable, Smith's Sugar-coated

Pills, Sovereign Balm, Lee's, Worsdell's, and Hipkin's Pills,  
Eidlite, and Soda Powders,  
Longley's Panacea,  
John's Headache Remedy,  
Disinfecting Fluids,  
Worm Tea,  
Upham's Pile Electuary,  
Locock's Wafers,  
Jew David's Plaster,  
Rock Rose,  
Boyer's Magnetic Fluid,  
Infant's Preservative,  
do. Restorative,  
Hoarhound and Elecampane,  
Poor Man's Cough Drops,  
Catarrh Snuff,  
Poor Man's Friend,  
Mustang Liniment,  
Extract Wild Strawberry,  
Dalby's Carminative,  
Thomas' Eye Water,  
Petitt's Eye Salve, &c., &c., &c.

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Cloves, Nutmegs, Mace, Jamaica Ginger, Cinnamon, Allspice, Superior Cayenne Pepper, and Indian Currie Powder. Fine Salad Oil; Candied Lemon, Orange, and Citron Peel; Fine New Honey, and West India Tamarinds; Essence of Ratafia, do. Vanilla, do. Lemon, do. Ginger, &c.,

Genuine Bermuda Arrow-Root, Sago and Tapioca, Cox's Sparkling Gelatine, Fine-cut and Cooper's Isinglass.

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Rowland's Macassar, and other Hair Oils,  
Balm of Columbia,  
Hyperion Fluid,  
Rowland's Kalydor,  
Camphor Ball,  
Cold Cream and Lip Salves,  
Trotter's Tooth Powder,  
Camphorated Dentifrice,  
Rose Charcoal, and Teaberry Tooth Pastes,  
Hair, Tooth, and Nail Brushes,  
Side, Back, and Small Tooth Combs, of  
Shell, Buffalo Horn, and Ivory.  
Fine Sponges,

Horse Hair Gloves, Belts, and Flesh Brushes,  
Superior Old Brown and White Windsor,  
Camphor, Castile, Palm, Olive Oil, Honey, and other Soaps,  
Transparent Wash Balls, etc.,  
Badger's Hair and other Shaving Brushes,  
Naples, Walnut Oil, Rypophagon, and  
Transparent Shaving Soaps,  
Ambrosial, Rose, Saponaceous, and Verbena Shaving Creams, Oleophane, &c.,  
Tricolor Water-proof Court Plaster,  
Bandaline, Lyon's Kathairon, Euplysia,  
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